NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II. BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1824. No. 38.

Domestic Economy.

ROASTING MEAT. Let the young cook never forget that cleanliness is the chief cardinal virtue of the kitchen;—the first preparation for roasting is to take care that the spit be properly cleansed with sand and water; nothing else. When it has been well scoured with this, dry it with a clean cloth. If spits are wiped clean, as soon as the meat is drawn from them, and while they are hot, a very little cleaning will be required. The less a spit is passed through the meat the better,* and before you spit, joint it properly—especially necks and loins—that the carver may separate them easily and neatly, and take especial care it be evenly balanced on the spit, that its motion may be regular, and the fire operate equally on each part of it;—therefore be provided with balancing skewers, and cookholds, and see that it is properly jointed.

Roasting should be done in the open air, to ventilate the meat from its own fumes, and by the radiant heat of a clear glowing fire, otherwise it is in fact baked; the machines, the economical grate-makers call *roasters*, are in plain English, *ovens*.

Do not put meat too near the fire at first;—*the larger the joint the farther it must be kept from the fire*:—if once it gets scorched the outside will become hard, and acquire a disagreeable empyreumatic taste; and the fire being prevented from penetrating into it, the meat will appear done, before it is little more than half done, besides losing the pale brown color which roasted meat should have.

If you wish your jack to go well keep it as clean as possible, oil it and then wipe it; if the oil is not wiped off again, it will gather dust;—to prevent this, as soon as you have done roasting cover it up.

Be very careful to place the Dripping-Pan at such a distance from the fire as just to catch the drippings; if it is too near, the ashes will fall into it, and spoil the dripping, which will occasionally be found an excellent substitute for butter or lard.

The time meat will take for roasting will vary according to the time it has been kept, and the temperature of the weather:—the same weight will be twenty minutes, or half an hour longer in cold weather, than it will in warm—and if *fresh killed*, than if it has been kept till it is *tender*. Cooks seldom calculate according to the variation of temperature, &c.

Every one knows the advantage of *slow boiling—slow roasting* is equally important.

It is difficult to give any specific rule for time;—but if your fire be properly made, and your meat skreen sufficiently large to guard what you are dressing from currents of air, and the meat is not frozen you cannot do better than to follow the old general rule of allowing rather more than a quarter of an hour to the pound; a little more or less, according to the temperature of the weather,—and in proportion as the piece is thick or thin,—the strength of the fire,—the nearness of the meat to it,—and the frequency with which you baste it; the more it is basted the less time it will take, as it keeps the meat soft and mellow on the outside, and the fire acts with more force upon it.

Reckon the time not to the hour when dinner is ordered but to the moment the roasts will be wanted. When the joint is half done remove the spit and dripping pan back, and stir up your fire thoroughly, that it may burn clear and bright for the browning; when the steam from the meat draws towards the fire, it is a sign of its being done enough; but you will be the best judge of that, from the time it has been down, the strength of the fire you have used, and the distance your spit has been from it.

About half an hour before your meat is done make your gravy. Mix a salt spoon full of salt, with a full quarter of a pint of boiling water, and drop this by degrees on the joint; and just before you take it up, put it nearer the fire to brown it. If you wish to *froth it*,—baste it, and dredge it with flour carefully; you cannot do this delicately nice without a very good light. The common fault seems to be using too much flour. The meat should have a fine light varnish of froth; not the appearance of being covered with a paste.

Though roasting is one of the most common, and is generally considered one of the most easy and simple processes of cookery, it requires more unremitting attention to perform it perfectly well than it does most made dishes.

The Cook's Oracle from which most of the foregoing observations are extracted and abridged, says that a sir-loin of about fifteen pounds will require to be before the fire about three and a half or four hours. It should be spitted evenly, so as not to be heavier on one side than the other,—"put a little clean dripping into the dripping-pan, tie a sheet of paper over it to preserve the fat, baste it well as soon as it is put down, and every quarter of an hour all the time it is roasting till the last half hour; then take off the paper, and make some gravy, &c. as before directed. If there is more fat than you think will be eaten with the meat cut it off and use it for other purposes, such as making pudding, frying, &c. About the same time, and similar management are proper for roasting ribs as for a sir-loin. The inside of a sir-loin should never be cut for the first meal, but be reserved entire for a hash, &c."

Meat should be kept uncooked, till it has lost its organic elasticity, and the flesh may be indented with the finger, but beyond this it is not wholesome to keep it.

Roasting and broiling, however, greatly diminish the weight of meat. By far the most economical mode of cooking is boiling or stewing, and with proper attention to season and giving a flavor to food dressed in that manner the nicest palates may be gratified. Still as roasting and broiling are not likely soon to be dispensed with, especially at the tables of the wealthy, those who roast, had better *roast by rule*, and thus become entitled to *rule the roast* among those who are fond of *exquisite eating*.

TO CHOOSE EGGS AT MARKET AND PRESERVE THEM,

Put the large end of the egg to your tongue; if it feels warm it is new. In new laid eggs, there is a small division of the skin from the shell, which is filled with air, and is perceptible to the eye at the end. On looking through them against a sun or candle, if fresh, eggs will be pretty clear. If they shake they are not fresh.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Eggs, it is said, may be preserved by dipping them in boiling water, and instantly taking them out, or by oiling the shell; either of which way will prevent the air from passing through it. They may likewise be packed in a keg and covered with lime water. Or if packed with wood ashes in a barrel or other close vessel, so as not to touch each other, standing on end and the barrel turned frequently so as to stand sometimes on one head, and sometimes on the other, it is said they will be preserved.

* Small families have not always the convenience of roasting with a spit,—a remark on roasting by a string is necessary. Let the cook, *before* she puts her meat down to the fire, pass a strong skewer through *each end* of the joint; by this means when it is about half done, she can with ease turn the bottom upwards, the gravy will then flow to the part which has been uppermost, and the whole joint be deliciously gravy-full.

Correspondence.

BLACK INK.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—As you are fond of rational experiments, I beg leave to communicate to you the result of my endeavors to manufacture Black Ink. Although I have a recipe copied from the autograph of the Apostle Eliot, who in the church records of Roxbury prefixed, very appropriately, a recipe to make good ink, yet President WILLIAM FLEMING's proclamation, in the New England Farmer of November 1, to the clerks of courts, with a recipe annexed, took with me so much that I undertook to see, as good farmers should, how much it was worth by experimental knowledge. In the first place I went to our Apothecary for the materials. I might have got them cheaper, but I wanted all to be warranted. Here is his bill.

1 lb. Chips of Logwood, - -	,17
1 lb. Aleppo Galls, - - -	,75
2 oz. Pomegranate Peels, - -	,12
1-2 lb. Green Vitriol, or Copperas, -	,6
4 oz. Green Arabic, - - -	,8
1-4 pint Spirits of Wine, and Phial, -	,12
Salt of Tartar, - - - -	,6
	$1, 36

The *Spaluta*, alias small pudding stick, was made by my boy. Well, sir, the next thing was to get an earthen pail-full pot of my wife, and she, good soul, let me have a new one from a parcel she had just bought to put in hog's fat. I took a gallon (beer measure) of brook water, put in the *logwood chips*, and boiled it thirty minutes. Then I poured off the decoction from the chips into the pot, (having previously put into it the *galls* and *peels*,) but as their strength did not appear to be exhausted, I ventured to pour on one quart more of hot water, which I also poured off into the pot, making *five* quarts of water in all. I set the pot on the hearth near the kitchen fire, for three days, stirring it three or four times a day with the spatula or stick. I

think it was wrong to keep the pot so near the fire, for it dried up the liquor I am persuaded; and it convinced me, that the summer time is the most suitable to make the ink.

Well, sir, at the end of three days I added the powdered *copperas*, and continued to stir up the mixture several times a day for four days longer. Then I added the *gum*, dissolved in a quart of hot brook water, giving the whole a thorough stirring. I should not have agitated the mixture any more, but my girl Nancy, had got into such a habit of stirring it that she kept at it all day, when I went to work to strain it off from the dregs. I took a tight piece of coarse linen cloth, and it took me an hour to strain the ink through, the dregs were so fine and thick. After accomplishing the task, however, I measured it, and there were three quarts, lacking half a pint, of the *six* quarts, from first to last, poured into the pot. Some was *wasted* unavoidably, some was *dried* away as stated, and some was *absorbed* into the earthern pot. I poured it off into a stone jug.

I now took the *spirits of wine* and *salt of tartar*, shook them together well, strained the wine off, poured it into the jug; corked it tightly, shook it up well, and sat it aside.—You shall hear from it further. But meantime, as it appeared a sin to throw away so much costly stuff, (the dregs) I tried an experiment of my own, by putting two and a half quarts hot water to them, stirring all up in the aforesaid pot, to see whether another batch of ink cannot be made therefrom.

April 12. It is now about four months since the above was written. A day or two since, I took from the jug some of the ink, and after thoroughly shaking the jug, took some more. The first was pale, but the other of a very good color, and to my entire satisfaction. I am now writing with this "Fleming Ink," and think it will prove the best I have used for many years. Perhaps it may be doing a favor to some of your readers to know the result of this experiment.

W. S.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—There is a problem that I have long sought for in vain which if discovered would be of great importance to the business of our country—it is

What size and descent must a Mill Race be to carry a given quantity of water in any given time?

Or, in other words suppose there was a Race made of smooth planed boards 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep at the head with a descent of 3 inches in a rod, how many gallons or tons of water would it carry in fifteen minutes, allowing a cubic foot of water to be 62½ lbs. avoirdupois?

Or suppose such a Race of equal width for 10 rods as the velocity of the water would increase on an equal descent what depth would it run in such a race at the end of 10 rods if two feet deep at the head?

Algebraically considered as we know the specific gravity of water, the principles of falling bodies, and the size and descent of the sluice—the question may appear limited by having more given equations than unknown quantities. Yet by my few experiments, I find the depth of water alters the velocity, that the bottom and sides of any Race or Sluice will occasion a friction to retard motion. This may be proved by scattering saw dust in a Mill Race—it will swim faster in the middle of the Race than near the sides—it will swim faster on top of the water than near the bottom.

Another difficulty, the deeper the water is on the same descent, the swifter it runs; and the swifter it runs the more passes in the same time, which decreases the depth and that decreases the motion.

A rule for our Millwrights to calculate by arithmetic how to form a Mill Race to carry a given quantity of water in a given time, would be the desideratum of their business; and he that may discover it ought to have his name perpetuated by honorable mention.

I am, with due respects to all men of science, their friend. SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. March 26, 1824.

SCIENCE THE HANDMAID TO THE USEFUL ARTS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—A few days since, I visited a Lead Pipe Manufactory. Inquiring of the manufacturer how much dross was formed, he said two or three hundred weight from a ton of lead, which is of course, something more than ten per cent. Asking what he did with it, he said, nothing. I suggested to him that if he would mix 12 or 15 parts of charcoal with one of dross (in bulk) and burn the charcoal the lead would probably be restored. He tried the experiment and in two or three hours with an inconsiderable quantity of charcoal he obtained 200 weight of lead.

Query. Would not some knowledge of science, particularly of chemistry, be useful to artists?

A Friend to Science and the Useful Arts.

From the American Farmer.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR,

Dated Washington, Pa. March 6, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I sent you a small sample of our *tree sugar*, by a friend, who will leave it in the care of Mr. Henderson. It is from the parcel that took the first premium last fall. I consider it superior to common lump. My intention was to send you fifteen or twenty pounds of it, but it was all snatched up whilst I was engaged with the business of our society. I have bespoke some of this spring's making, which I shall send you. We are all alive here about the fate of the Tariff Bill, now before Congress. There is not the slightest doubt amongst us, either as to the expediency or constitutionality of an increase of duties. It is somewhat singular to remark the different aspects in which the same object will present itself to different individuals. We have here the consolation that no change can place us in a much worse situation than we are. No articles from our farms will bear transportation to market, with the exception of horses; and I fear they will not pay well.—We have had quite a mild winter—the medium heat for Jan. was 39 1-10, for February, 33 4-10 at twelve o'clock. I have no doubt but a thermometrical table would be a very desirable article to many of the readers of the Farmer. The subject has a close connexion with husbandry, and might be highly serviceable to foreigners who contemplate settling in our country. A table might be so arranged, as to shew at one view, the different degrees of temperature in five or six places in the United States, and not occupy more than two pages of your paper. Should you think proper to publish such a table, I should with much pleasure furnish you with the necessary notes; as one of my sons makes regular notes three times a day—also of the wet days, and some other observations.

ALEXANDER REED.

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING.—*By the Editor.*

The people of the United States within the extensive region of country congenial to the growth of the sugar maple, are not aware, probably, of the treasure they possess in that very beautiful and majestic native tree of the American forests.—Imperfect as were the returns from only eight of the twenty six districts in which maple sugar was manufactured, in 1810, while they show the manufacture of nearly 10,000,000 of lbs. in that year.—The State of Ohio alone manufactured more than 3,000,000 pounds—many families make from 3 to 400 lbs. and were the whole Union to produce it at the same rate, we should, instead of importing produce more than double the quantity necessary for the consumption of the United States.—The time devoted to the making of maple sugar, is when farmers in grain sowing regions have little to do, being from the middle of Feb. to the end of March.—A single tree is said to have yielded 5 pounds of sugar in a season—forty trees frequently stand on an acre of land, and it has been calculated that with 34 trees to the acre, 500,000 acres, which is less than some single counties in the United States, would yield a supply for the whole of our consumption, as the population stood in 1810; or that a tract of 2,000,000 acres, whereof three fourths might be cleared for the plough, would have then sufficed, or say double that for our present population, making not more than one seventh of the land of New York or Pennsylvania.—In the returns before referred to, we trace the manufacture of maple sugar from Vermont in the north, to Tennessee in the south, embracing a district of *several hundred* millions of acres.—What would not the genius and the power of Napolean have extracted from such resources?—The sample sent us by Mr. Reed, is very beautiful in color, and of excellent grain—it may be seen in our office, where many have seen and much admired it.

[*A writer in a late western paper makes the following remarks, which it may be of use to add.*]

Another subject of much regret, and one which demands the early attention of the agriculturist, is the great destruction made among the sugar trees, by cutting them with an axe, instead of tapping them in a proper manner.—It would appear that those who thus destroy them, do not look forward and see what the consequences will be in a few years.

An improvement has lately been made in the manner of tapping the sugar tree, which, I hope, will be widely circulated, that it may supersede the barbarous use made of the axe in tapping them; and, in my opinion, it is preferable to boring them. I am informed it is used almost exclusively in the state of Kentucky.—It is this:

About one of the small roots of the sugar tree, dig a hole large enough to set the vessel

in, which is designed to catch the sap: saw off the end of the root, and it is accomplished. It is asserted that the sap will run more freely this way, than any other way yet discovered.

Among the advantages attending this manner of tapping trees, is this: the sap can be sheltered from animals, and from leaves and dirt, by placing a board over the hole. I hope farmers generally, will make a proper application of this important improvement. X. Y.

From the New York American.

Notice of some Experiments performed on the body of *John Johnson*, who was hung on the 2d April, for the murder of James Murray. By a Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, consisting of Doctor A. H. Stevens, Professors Mott and M'Nevin.

The deceased was a stout, athletic man, about 45 years of age. He was suffered to drop about four feet; was suspended about 45 minutes, and remained in his coffin, with a muslin dress over his ordinary wearing apparel, for half an hour. Afterwards he lay 15 minutes, between buffalo skins, making in all, one hour and a half between his execution and his arrival at the College.†

The temperature of the air at the time was about 60° Farenheit.

At the commencement of the experiments, the extremities were three or four degrees below the natural standard; the body not at all so. The muscles were perfectly flexible.

The neck was not dislocated. The face and neck above the marks of the cord were livid. The expression of the face in other respects natural.

The galvanic battery consisted of the plates of Professor Griscom, Dr. Smyth Rogers, and Dr. Greenhow, added to those of Professor M'Nevin, in all, 328 pairs, of 4 inches square, set in action by dilute nitric, and sulphuric acids; the poles being provided with leaden wires, armed with platina wires at their extremities.

Exp. I. The surgeon made incisions under the tendo achillis of either side; armed the tendons with tin foil, and connected them with copper wires, to which the wire of the negative pole of the battery was applied; the positive pole attached to a ball, being introduced into the mouth. The jaws were instantly closed, and convulsive movements of the whole body immediately followed. They were not like the shakings of an ague, nor the tremblings of fear, but rather like a succession of startings from surprise: the sight made the spectators shudder.

II. By an incision behind the Sterno-cloido-mastoideus* muscle, Dr. Stevens now laid bare the phrenic nerve of the left side, as it passes over the scalenus muscle, and introduced a blunt probe under it, while Dr. Mott made an opening in the chest, under the cartilage of the 7th rib, with a view to push a metalic plate against some of the branches of the phrenic nerve going to the diaphragm. Some slight respiratory movements followed; but by no means so marked as those described by Dr. Ure. The result which followed another experiment, amply compensated for this partial success.

* The phrenic nerve is much more accessible in this way, than on the inside of the muscle, as proposed by Dr. Ure.

III. One of the supra-orbitary and one of the infra-orbitary nerves were now exposed; armed and connected with the positive pole, while the negative pole communicated with the wire, connecting the tendons at the heel, as in experiment I.

The countenance was at first considerably distorted; it afterwards assumed a more natural play of expression, varying at each successive application of galvanic influence. The motions of the lips reminded several of the spectators of their expression during life. In this experiment, the wire connected with the negative pole lay on the right arm, near the insertion of the deltoid muscle, and caused considerable motion in the fore arm and fingers.

IV. Communication being established between the brachial plexus and the radial nerves at the wrist, and between the former and the ulnar nerves, the arm, was contracted by a sudden spasmodic action, and the hand grasped firmly the hand of a person who held it: by changing the position of the arm, it was thrown across the table in different directions.

V. The two radial nerves at the wrist being connected, the one with the positive, the other with the negative pole, both arms and hands were contracted, and the deltoid and pectoralis major were much swollen.

VI. In this experiment the positive pole was applied to the spinal marrow by means of a metallic instrument plunged in between the cervical vertebræ; the negative to the heels as in experiment 1st. The results produced by this arrangement were not so striking as those described in experiment 1st. Had this experiment been made at an earlier period, while the sensibility was undiminished, the effects would probably have been more marked.

VII. The anterior crural nerves being now laid bare, as they come out from beneath Poupart's ligament, were touched with the positive pole; the negative being applied as in experiment 1st. The legs were thrown into strong agitations, and when previously flexed were violently and suddenly extended, performing the operation of kicking.

[At the suggestion of Professor Griscom, the course of experiments prepared by the committee was varied, and the wire of one pole applied to the spinal as in experiment 6th, and the other to a catheter introduced into the urethra. No particular effect was observed.]

VIII. In this experiment the positive pole was applied to the great sympathetic nerve and the par vagum in the neck, and the negative was brought into contact with the branches of these nerves going to the heart. The right auricle contracted distinctly; and slight tremulous motions were observed in the ventricles produced by partial contractions of their muscular fibres.*

IX. The thorax being now open and the heart exposed to view, experiment 5th was repeated, (connecting the radial nerves,) and the results of experiment 8th were observed, but much more distinctly: the constractions of the right auricle were very evident to all who stood near. Similar results were obtained by applying the pole to the ulnar nerves in place of the radial.

* The right auricle was found distended with blood; the right ventricle comparatively flaccid, supposing that the valves which prevented the return of the blood into the former might not be competent to their functions from the emptiness of the ventricle, Dr. Stevens pressed with his hand the blood from the auricle; it was after this that the ventricle was supposed to contract, but I could not satisfy myself of the fact.

X. Communications between the par vagum in the neck and the left phrenice, that runs on the pericardium, partial contractions of the heart were observed, but much less distinct than in the two preceding experiments.

In varying several of the last experiments, by connecting the positive poles with the nerves and passing the negative over the last 50 plates of the battery, the results seemed to be much more striking, particularly when we consider that the organic sensibility had by this time been much exhausted.*

The lacteals were observed, upon inspecting the intestines, to be beautifully injected;—and part of the intestines with their mesentery were detached and passed round the room, so that many saw that which we rarely have an opportunity of observing, the lacteals of a human subject distended with chyle.†

This account of these experiments details merely my personal observations; as far as it goes, it is correct, though I may not have arranged them all in the order in which they took place. I regret very much that I was prevented from taking a more accurate and minute account of their different results, by the number of persons that crowded around the table, prompted by a similar curiosity, and excitement, as well as by some confusion that was necessarily produced by the desire of trying as many different experiments as possible, before it should be too late to perform them with success.

The result of one of these experiments, particularly the 10th, will afford an interesting and useful subject of speculation to the pathologist.

Dr. Ure conceives that no advantage is to be derived from passing electric discharges across the chest. We see, however, that in those cases where the primary object is to excite the heart to action, this single experiment may be of immense benefit, though for most practical purposes it would be necessary to produce simultaneous artificial inflation of the lungs, as congestion in these organs would prevent the successful action of the heart.

The contraction of the heart would also probably ensue, from moistening the parts with a solution of common salt, and pressing the end of the conductors against the ulnar nerves in their course over the elbow, or the radial nerves at the wrist, and thus the heart might be made again to beat, and the whole machinery of the body set in motion, when restoration would be perfectly out of the reach of ordinary means. A SPECTATOR.

* The experiments occupied from an hour to an hour and a half.

† This agrees with the report of his having made a hearty breakfast a few hours before his execution.

The model of a machine, to propel vessels on the ocean, without either wind or steam, invented by Mr. C. Hoxie, of Hudson, is exhibited at the Tontine Coffee House, New York, for the inspection of the curious, and those disposed to promote useful improvements.—Its object is to convert that tremendous power, the rolling of the sea, into a propelling operation, and nautical men believe in its practicability. Application has been made to Congress to grant the exclusive privilege for 28 years, and the subject is now before the Committee on the Judiciary.—*Philad. Register.*

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

WHEAT.

Byfield, September 1st, 1823.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This may certify, that I the subscriber, of the town of Newbury, was employed by Mr. Benjamin Savory of Newbury, parish of Byfield to thresh out a quantity of wheat raised by said Savory and clean and measure the same. I was assisted in the work by Rufus Pray, and after cleaning the wheat by passing it through the winnowing mill it measured fifty bushels of clean wheat, over and beside one half bushel of the wheat unhulled or the tailings, so called.—The above wheat was all that was raised by said Savory the present year, was red spring wheat and as I was informed was the Gilman wheat.—I have also attended and saw one bushel of the above wheat measured and carefully weighed, and the weight was fifty-seven pounds and a quarter. DAVID CLIFFORD.

Byfield, Sept. 1, 1823.

I the subscriber assisted Mr. David Clifford in threshing, cleaning and measuring the wheat raised by Mr. Benjamin Savory in Newbury, parish of Byfield, county of Essex, and it measured when well cleaned, fifty bushels, beside one half bushel of the tailing, so called. I also saw one bushel of the above wheat measured and it weighed fifty-seven pounds and one quarter. I also certify that I have worked with said Savory for the year past, assisted in preparing the ground and sowing the wheat and the above is all that was raised on the farm the present season and was in one lot or patch.

RUFUS PRAY.

Byfield, November 9th, 1823.

I the subscriber of Newbury, county of Essex, and parish of Byfield, do hereby certify that I sowed a piece of wheat in April last, and the ground was cultivated the year previous in manner following, viz.: it was broke up in the fall of 1821; in the spring of 1822, it was ploughed, well harrowed and planted with potatoes and a large shovel full of manure put in each hill, it yielded a good crop, and in the fall of 1822, after the crop was taken off it was ploughed twice, then harrowed fine and laid in high ridges through the winter, in the spring of 1823, before the frost was entirely out, the ridges were split by ploughing, then cross ploughed very deep, quite to the plough beam, and well harrowed, after which thirty cart loads of good stable and hog manure was spread on the ground and ploughed in deep, it was then well harrowed and four bushels and three quarters of well washed wheat which had been soaked four days in strong pickle, sowed broad cast, ploughed in with a small seed plough, bush harrowed and rolled with a heavy land roller, it came up well, and grew well through the season, and hardly a single blade blighted, smutty or rusty could be found in the piece, when threshed and cleaned it measured fifty bushels of well cleaned sound wheat, and there remained one heaped half bushel of wheat not hulled, the tailings, so called, it weighed fifty-seven and one quarter pounds per bushel, and a sample accompanies the certificates, the soil was a deep yellow loam on a hard pan mixed with clay. BENJ. SAVORY.

Essex, ss. *November 17th, 1823.*

Personally appeared David Clifford and Rufus Pray, and made solemn oath to the foregoing statement which they have each of them subscribed respecting the wheat raised by Mr. Benjamin Savory of Byfield parish, town of Newbury.

I would also state that the above named persons, I have known for a number of years. I think them steady, well behaved men and entitled to credit it.

DANIEL HALE, *Justice Peace.*

November 17th, 1823.

This day surveyed for Mr. Benjamin Savory, the land where the aforementioned wheat grew which contained one acre and one hundred and forty-six rods. JOHN NORTHEND.

Essex, ss. *November 17th, 1823.*

Personally appeared the above named John Northend, and made solemn oath to the statement above made by him, respecting the measurement of the land on which Mr. Savory's wheat grew, before me.

DANIEL HALE, *Justice Peace.*

Essex, ss. *November 18th, 1823.*

Personally appeared, Benjamin Savory, above named, and made solemn oath, that his statement, respecting ploughing the ground, sowing and raising the above mentioned wheat, is a correct statement, before me.

DANIEL HALE, *Justice Peace.*

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer.

It is a very obvious fact, that our agriculture is in a languishing state, and that the husbandman by no means receives the due reward of his labours.

The raising of beef and pork was formerly a very profitable employment for the farmers of New-England; but a change of times calls for a change of pursuits. There is no longer a sufficient demand either at home or abroad, for our staple products; and they are, of course, sold at prices altogether inadequate to the expense of raising them.

We export large quantities of beef and pork, and import large quantities of wool. Two millions of pounds were imported last year, in the raw material, besides what was manufactured. Now, would it not be much better for us to raise our wool, and save the trouble, expense, and risk of two transportations?

A calculation which any farmer can make will set this business in its true light. If you sell your neat stock at two years old, they produce you about ten dollars per head. Now, suppose you have fifteen head given you in the fall after they are a year old, when they may be considered as half raised for market. To keep them through the winter, you will need at least ten tons of hay; and to fat them in the summer, you will need between thirty and forty acres of good pasture. In the fall you send them to Boston market, and get ten dollars per head, or $150 for the whole. Now your ten tons of hay will winter one hundred Merino sheep, and thirty or forty acres of pasture will keep them through the summer. They will yield you about three pounds of wool per head, which, estimated at fifty cents per pound, will produce $150 for the whole flock; and the increase of the flock will at least amount to fifty dollars more; so that the actual produce of your flock will be $200; that is, fifty dollars more than your beef would fetch, if your cattle were given you half raised.

The price of wool cannot be said to be fixed too high, when it is known that some of the best lots of the last crop actually sold for seventy-five cents per pound.

I do not make these statements to induce every body to forsake the raising of neat stock, and rush heedlessly into the raising of sheep. Such changes, I know, ought to be made with caution; but I think the good of the country, evidently require 'less beef and more wool.'

Our manufactories are multiplying; the increase of manufactories will increase the home demand for our beef and pork, butter and cheese, grain and other produce—the raising of grain will be profitable for those who have farms suited to it, and have a plenty of help. Those who have grazing farms, will doubtless find a dairy profitable; and as the attention of the country is turned more to sheep, the profits of the dairy will increase. But those who have large farms and little help, will find the greatest profit in sheep; for the produce of the flock is gathered with very little expense.

A FARMER.

From the American Farmer.

LUCERNE,

ITS VALUE AND MODE OF CULTURE.

[We have long been pursuaded, that the public are not generally sensible of the great value of Lucerne, in comparison with other grasses, for green food, especially in hot and dry seasons, and we are the more gratified in the opportunity of copying the following communication, to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, founded, as it purports to be, on the *experience* of ten years. The seed may, we perceive, be now had, of Mr. Robert Sinclair, at 50 cents per pound.]—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

TO THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

Perth Amboy, 10th July, 1823.

Having been for ten or twelve years past in the successful practice of cultivating lucerne, I think it may beneficially promote the interest of Agriculture, to offer you a few remarks on that subject.

This article, (frequently denominated French Clover,) I have found by experience, to be not only the most convenient, but also the most profitable of all grasses. It vegetates quicker in the spring than any other grass, it resists the effect of droughts, it may be cut four or five times during the season, and it will endure from 10 to 12 years without renewing. Of all other grasses it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got in would be more than sufficient to maintain at least 6 head of cattle from the first of May, until the frosts set in, for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part of it again will be ready for the scythe. English writers have recommended the drill system for this grass, but in this climate I have found this plan not to answer.

The proper mode is to put the land in good order; to sow it broad cast, and to get the seed in during the month of April, or the early part of May. Fall sowing will not answer, as when sowed so late, it, like clover, is found not to re-

sist the effects of the frosts. It may be got in with spring rye, or barley, or with oats, but in the last case, the oats would require to be cut green and before getting into seed, and by this means, an early feed for cattle would be obtained without impoverishing the soil. But the mode I would most confidently recommend, would be to sow with the lucerne, about half a bushel of common (winter) rye to the acre.—The effect of this is, that the rye, which vegetates quickly, serves as a nurse to the young grass, against the effects of the scorching sun, and by the time the grass attains sufficient strength to protect itself, the rye withers and apparently dies. It will however again come forth in the spring, and mixed with the lucerne, will add much to the quantity of fodder, and prove a most excellent feed for cattle. The rye will admit of being cut green in this way, (before getting into seed,) two or three times with the lucerne, before it decays. The quantity of seed I recommend, is at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

The kind of soil most suitable for this culture is a *dry* mellow land—but a sandy or clay land will also answer, *provided they are wet.* In a favorable season, the lucerne may be cut the ensuing fall—after the first season you may generally begin to cut it green for cattle by the first of May, which saves the young pasture, and is in every respect a great convenience, as hogs and every description of animals devour it with equal avidity. It produces a great quantity of seed, and is much more easily obtained than clover. The second and third crops are the most productive of seed.

JOHN PATRICK.

From the Boston Palladium.

Portable Volcanic self-generating Gas and Steam Engine.

A young gentleman of this city, after twelve months study and experiments, has accomplished that great desideratum the unexceptionable application of an elastic power, to the propelling of land carriages. We have been favored with a sight of this Engine in operation, and from the novel, scientific and economical principles upon which it is founded, we cannot doubt of its complete success.

From the confidence that has been placed in us we cannot here explain its principles, it being the intention of the inventor not to make them known to the public, until they are demonstrated in actual operation on a carriage, but we will venture a general view of its advantages over any thing of the kind heretofore invented for this and all other purposes, where steam engines have been used.

A ten horse power Engine may now be made to weigh from one to two hundred pounds occupying the space of a child, at the prime cost of $150, and working at an expense proportionably advantageous. In fact, it seems to combine the use of the greatest power, with perfect safety, in the least possible space and weight. The inventor has several different methods of generating his power and caloric, applicable to the same Engine. Some of them offered all their own supplies without any attendence whatever.

We have seen a letter from London, stating that this engine had been secured, three months since, in six different States in Europe.

FULTON.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following observations of a Vermont farmer, show that we should consult our real *interest*, as well as the finer feelings of our nature, by defending the innocent robin from the attacks of both boys and men. There are also other kinds of birds who prey on the insects which devour our crops, and whose industry would amply reward us for protecting them.

"I know of no method whatever to extirpate this larger species, which human ingenuity can devise. But Providence seems to have provided an antidote to this evil in the *rubicula*, or common robin. This innocent and useful bird preys with peculiar avidity upon this species of worm. This fact may be ascertained by visiting a nest of young robins in the vicinity of a corn field, when it will be perceived that they are fed lavishly upon this kind of worm. At other times, this bird feeds upon different species of worms and bugs, which are found upon the surface of the ground, which services are of immense value and benefit to the farmer, and ought to recommend it to his peculiar care and patronage. But its innocence and utility are inadequate to protect it from the wanton cruelty of boys and sportsmen. What immense number of these our benefactors are annually destroyed through mere wantonness and cruelty, while we are constantly hearing of the ravages of worms and bugs, in the various departments of vegetation. Even whole corn fields have been laid waste the present season by this larger species of worm, which calamity might have been obviated by having spared and fostered the robin. The utility, in fact, of this invaluable bird, is so obvious, that even legislative inteference is imperiously demanded, to rescue it from the bloody fangs of the fowler."

London Vaccine Institution.—On Thursday, the Governor and Members of this Institution met at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report.—The Chairman said, in addressing the meeting that the Report would give great satisfaction to the friends of humanity, although the prejudice in favor of the small pox still continued to be the means, unfortunately, of sacrificing lives of thousands.—Dr. Walker, the indefatigable and zealous advocate of the Jennerean system read the Report. It stated that the benefits of vaccination were diffused to the inhabitants of every land, but in this metropolis, the *fomites* of the small pox still lurked amongst the ignorant and prejudiced part of the population—744 persons fell victims to that dreadful disease in the course of the last year, within the bills of mortality, and the deaths of many are not included in those annual registers of departure from life. The managers continued to watch the departure of vessels to foreign nations as well as to all the British colonies, and continued to afford supplies of the vaccine ichor for the protection of the colonies from the small pox.—*London paper.*

To take ink spots out of Linen.—Rub the spot with a piece of lemon, or squeeze lemon juice upon it, and then wash with warm water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDER.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS. A diversity of opinion exists respecting the most eligible time in the year for sowing clover and other grass seeds. Some prefer the fall, but the majority of those who have written on the subject recommend sowing in the spring; and the latter method, so far as our acquaintance extends, is the most generally practised. European writers direct, even when grass seed is sowed on the same ground with winter grain, to sow the grass seed in the spring, and *harrow it in.* They say that the harrowing will, on the whole, be of service to the grain, though a few of the plants may be torn up by the process. The Hon. Richard Peters likewise says, "harrow your winter grain in the spring, in the direction of the seed furrows, or drills, and be not afraid of disturbing a few plants; manifold produce will remunerate for the destroyed."*

The Farmer's Assistant says, "Clover may be sown with barley, oats, or spring wheat, when that article is raised; or it may be sown with winter wheat in the fall, if the land be dry, and warmly exposed; or in the spring, when it should be lightly brushed or harrowed in." The Domestic Encyclopedia asserts that "experienced farmers generally prefer sowing clover with wheat rather than with barley or oats as in dry seasons the clover frequently overpowers the oats or barley, and if it be sown late in order to obviate this evil, it often fails, and the crop is lost for that season. Probably the diversity of opinion with respect to the proper time of sowing clover seed, may arise from the difference in the nature of the soils on which trials have been made. An experienced agriculturist (Edward Duffield, Esq. of Philadelphia county,) assures Dr. Mease that he repeatedly failed in obtaining a crop when he sowed his clover in the autumn or winter; and he is uniformly successful when he sows in the spring. His soil is a light loam."

The reason why clover sown in autumn is apt to fail is probably this. The young plants, which came up in the fall, cannot bear the frost so well as those which have had a whole summer to bring them near to maturity.

There is likewise a great difference of opinion as regards the *quantity of seed* to be sown when land is to be laid down to grass. Sir John Sinclair says, "it is a great error, in laying down land to grass, to sow an insufficient quantity of small seeds. In general, 12 or 14 lbs. of clover is the usual average allowance.—But that quantity, it is contended, ought greatly to be increased, and in many cases doubled. In several instances, land has been laid down with ten pounds of red clover, ten of white, and ten of trefoil, or 30 lbs. in all, of small seeds, with the addition of three pecks of rye-grass, per statute acre, and the herbage proved most abundant." This seems to confirm the doctrine already laid down respecting a *liberal allowance* of seed, when land is laid down to grass, more especially for any length of time. The plants, however abundant at first, will die off to a proper standard as they become older."

* Notices to a Young Farmer.

The Farmer's Manual directs to sow red clover, on land designed for tillage, separately without herd's grass [timothy] or other mixture, 4 or 5 quarts to the acre."

The Farmer's Assistant tells us that "the quantity of red-clover seed to be sown to the acre is about fourteen pounds, and none but clean seed ought to be sown."

The "Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York," vol. ii. in giving an account of the Methods of Culture adopted by the farmers of Rensselaer, in that State, observe that "the red clover, (*trifolium pratense,*) and the timothy grass (*phleum pratense,*) are mixed in different proportions, and sowed in the spring season. When they are sowed on winter grain, most farmers prefer sowing them on a light snow which may happen to fall towards the latter part of March or the first of April; or in damp, calm, misty weather, if no suitable snows fall. If they are to be sowed on spring-sowed crops, the most approved season is, while the soil is yet loose, before any rain has fallen.

"Farmers differ in opinion in regard to the most suitable quantity of seed. S. Germond, H. Worthington, C. Porter, C. R. Colden, and some others, say that eight quarts of the mixture of clover and timothy seed should be sowed on every acre. And Col. J. Carpenter sows sixteen quarts on an acre. He says when the grass and clover grow very thick, it will be more tender feed, and more fine hay, and that it will not run out so soon. But J. Phillips, G. Eddy, and many others, consider four quarts as sufficient.

"All agree that the proportions of the mixture of the seeds should be governed by the nature of the soil. That in a sandy soil three-fourths of the seed should be clover—in clay it should be equal parts—in clay soil but one fourth clover seed.

"There should be at least a bushel of plaster sowed on every acre of clover and grass land of a sandy, gravelly, or loamy soil. Also, on all upland natural meadows. Two bushels per acre are much better than one on sandy or gravelly soil.

Payson Williams, Esq. of Fitchburgh, Mass. who received a premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the greatest quantity of spring wheat, raised by him in the summer of 1822, in giving a description of the mode of culture, by him adopted, says, "the quantity of grass seed used by me is never less than twelve pounds of clover, and one peck of herd's grass [timothy] to the acre. Here permit me to observe that innumerable are the instances in this country, where the farmer fails in his grass crops, by not allowing seed enough; and what is worse, the little he does give with a sparing hand is suffered to take its chance under that pest of agriculture called the bush-harrow, which not only drags stones and other loose matters into heaps, but leaves the soil dead and heavy, and does not cover the seed deep enough to strive with our July drought effectually."—Col. Valentine, President of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, sowed with his premium crop of spring wheat, raised the last season, twelve pounds of clover and half a bushel of herd's grass seed.

We have, however, been verbally assured by very correct and scientific agriculturists, that 6 or 7 pounds of clover seed, where the ground is highly manured, is quite sufficient; and that by exceeding that quantity the plants so shade and stifle each other that there is little substance in the hay made from them. No doubt much depends on the quality and richness of the soil. The poorer the soil the greater quantity of grass seed should be sown. Clover seed of a bright yellow, with a good quantity of the purple and brown colored seed among it (which shows the maturity of the seed) should be preferred.

PEAS. Field peas should generally be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be got into proper order. The last week in April, or the first week in May will do very well, but if the soil is a light sandy loam, which is recommended for that crop, they may usually be sowed still earlier to good advantage. But when it is feared that they may be infested by bugs it will be safest to sow them as late as the 10th of June. Col. Worthington, of Rensselaer County, New York, "sowed his peas on the 10th of June six years in succession, and a bug has never been seen in his peas. Whereas, his neighbors, who have not adopted this practice, have scarcely a pea without a bug in it. He supposes the season for depositing the egg of the pea bug is passed before the peas are in flower."*—Mr. Pickering likewise expressed an opinion that the bug may be avoided by late sowing, but the hot sun in June will so pinch the late sown peas that the crop will be small unless the land be *moist* as well as *rich*."†

The quantity of seed, when sowed broad cast is from a bushel and a half to three bushels to the acre. Deane's New England Farmer says, "Our farmers do not commonly allow a sufficient quantity of seed for peas in broad cast sowing. When peas are sowed thin, the plants will lie upon the ground, and perhaps rot: when they are thick the plants hold each other up, with their tendrils forming a complete web; and will have more benefit of the air." Three bushels to the acre are recommended by Dr. Deane.

In our paper, volume i. page 279, we gave some observations on the raising of early peas, which we shall not repeat, but merely add the following intimation from the Domestic Encyclopedia. "It is a great error in those persons who sow the rows of tall growing peas close together. It is much better in all those sorts which grow six or eight feet high to have only one row, and then leave a bed ten or twelve feet wide for onions, carrots, parsnips, or any crops which do not grow tall.

"The advantages which will be derived are, that the peas will not be drawn up so much; be stronger; will flower much nearer the ground, and in wet weather can be more easily gathered without wetting yourself."

Peas are sowed in drills, in field cultivation in this vicinity with success. The distance of the rows, and the distance which the peas stand from each other in the rows, depend on the kind of peas sown,—and the nature of the soil.—Dwarf peas, on a poor soil should be nearer together than those which grow tall, and are set upon a rich soil. Drilled peas, are hoed two or three times, should be earthed up a little and kept free from weeds. Dr. Anderson says that lime is the best manure for land, which is intended to be sown with peas.

It has been practised by some to sow peas for the purpose of feeding hogs without the trouble of harvesting the crop. As soon as the pods fill the hogs are turned in to fatten, and what they do not consume is ploughed in as soon as the hogs have left the field.

* Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, vol. ii. p. 23.

† See a letter from the Hon. Timothy Pickering to John Lowell, Esq. published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June, 1822.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION. In the advertising department of this day's paper will be found a Prospectus of a Seminary about to be instituted at Derby, Con. which affords a fair prospect of being very useful to the public, as well as beneficial to the individuals, who may have opportunities to avail themselves of the advantages, which it proffers. Literature and Science have hitherto been too much busied in mere matters of speculation, and the investigation of abstract principles, foreign to all practical purposes of life. The sages of our schools have, too generally, appeared to entertain opinions similar to those which Plutarch attributed to Archimedes, who considered "every art, which ministers to common uses, as mean and sordid, and placed his whole delight in those intellectual speculations, which, without any relation to the necessities of life, have an intrinsic excellence, arising from truth and demonstration only."

The era, however, is approaching, if it has not already arrived, when mental endowments will be estimated by the test of utility; and that kind of knowledge will be the most eagerly sought after, as well as most efficiently and liberally patronized, which will enable its possessor to bestow the greatest benefits on his species—when science will be valued in proportion to its power to minister to the necessities and add to the comforts of individuals, as well as to increase the resources, and moral and physical strength of a nation.

We have reason to believe that the Instructors of the proposed Seminary to which it is the object of this article to invite the attention of our readers are well qualified for the duties they have undertaken; and we hope the institution over which they are about to preside will prove as prosperous as its objects are laudable.

FINE CIDER. John Kenrick, Esq. of Newton, Mass. has presented us with a sample of some very excellent cider of his own manufacturing. We do not recollect ever to have tasted cider of a better quality and would recommend it to all ladies ond gentlemen, who possess true taste and genuine patriotism, as more palatable and more wholesome than the fiery fruit of the distillery, or the dear bought and far fetched products of foreign vineyards and *drug-shops*. We understand that Mr. Kenrick has a quantity of his superlative cider for sale at his residence in Newton.

The Milton (N. C.) Gazette furnishes a curious account of a spontaneous combustion, which recently took place in that neighborhood. It occurred in a parcel of *hops*, which, after being well dried, were put into a *home spun cotton* gown, moderately pressed in, and placed on a heap of *cotton seed*. No fire or even candle had been, it is said, for three months in the room in which they lay. Cotton has been frequently known to take fire spontaneously in a moist and heated atmosphere. The problem in the present case is what peculiar property of the *hops* produced the combustion?—*National Intelligencer*.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 8. Thirty eight hogsheads of *Missouri Tobacco*, with the stamp of "Bingham & Lamb, Boon's Lick, Missouri," were sold in the city of New York some time in January, at the highest price,

being pronounced superior to any other description of tobacco in the market. Missouri tobacco always bears the highest price in New Orleans, and has frequently the preference in Philadelphia and Baltimore. What will they say when they see our *hemp?* We would not be surprised to hear exclaimed that Russia had been practising an imposition on the world, when they come to examine the hemp of Missouri.

Murder.—On the 11th inst. a man by the name of Abel French, of Fitchburgh, Mass. was committed to Worcester Gaol, charged with having murdered Abel French, 2d, of the same place.

It appears that the prisoner found his wife from whom he had been sometime separated, and the deceased, who was his cousin, asleep together in the house of the latter. The prisoner assaulted his wife, and attempted to cut her throat, but struck so high that her jaw bone received the blow. He then stabbed her several times. His cousin attempting to defend the woman was stabbed by the prisoner and expired immediately. The wife of the culprit though badly wounded, is expected to recover.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, April 2. The Navy Appropriation Bill from the House was reported by Mr. Lloyd, of the Naval Committee of the Senate, with various amendments; which, after being explained by Mr. Lloyd, were concurred in by the Senate. One was to strike out the clause by which the appropriation for the purchase of a small strip of land near the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, for the purpose of erecting a wall round the yard.

Monday, April 5. The bill on the subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt was discussed, and a provision added, that nothing in the bill shall extend to any suit brought to recover money received by the defendant on account of the United States. It was also amended so as to provide that no person shall be held to bail on mesne process, except in the State where the parties reside, or in which the debt was contracted, unless the debtor has absconded from the State in which he resided. Ayes 28, Nays 11.

Tuesday, April 6. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was resumed, debated and advanced some stages.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service, &c. was discussed, and Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. moved that the Senate should concur in the amendment proposed by the House, requiring the consent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the purchase of a strip of land, adjacent to the Navy Yard at Charlestown, in that State, which motion was carried.

Mr. Lloyd then moved that the Senate should *insist* upon its amendment, by which the several *specifications* of the contingent expenses of the Navy Department were striken out, and the sum inserted in *gross*; and by which the same item was increased from $180,000 to $225,000. After some remarks on this subject the motion prevailed, and the Senate determined to insist on this amendment.

Wednesday, April 7. The bill to allow a draw back on cordage, manufactured of foreign hemp was considered, and after discussion, made the order of the day for Monday next.

HOUSE.—The New Tariff was discussed, and Mr. Webster spoke on its different items, but his observations cannot be given at large in our paper, and attempting to abridge them would be doing injustice to the very able orator. Mr. S. Ward followed in support of the bill; and Mr. Garnett, and Mr. Williams, of N. C. against it.

Saturday, April 3. The bill to confirm certain proceedings of Gov. Miller, passed, and after attending to several other local bills the Tariff Bill became the subject of debate, and when the Committee rose the House ordered the bill and its amendments to be printed.

Monday, April 5. The Navy Appropriation bill was discussed, and the purchase of a small piece of land near the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, agreed to on condition that the consent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts be first obtained. The House, in Committee, however, *non concurred* with the Senate in increasing the appropriation for contingent expenses from $180,000 to $225,000.

The Tariff Bill was again discussed but nothing decisive adopted.

Tuesday, April 6. Mr. Randolph gave notice that he should call up his motion for the reduction of the compensation of the Members on Saturday next.

Mr. Warfield offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to submit a statement relative to the purchasers of real estate in behalf of the United States, &c.

Mr. Allen's motion to fix on the time for a recess of Congress was ordered to lie on the table, 93 to 68.

The Tariff Bill was again discussed, and a motion of Mr. Webster for altering the rate of duties on certain foreign wines was agreed to. Ayes 110.

A number of other motions on the subject were brought forward, and negatived.

The Committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

Wednesday, April 7. The House having voted to insist on their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, relative to appropriations for the Navy, agreed to a conference, and a committee of five were appointed on behalf of the Senate.

Mr. Forsyth withdrew the intimation to move the indefinite postponement of the Tariff Bill, until the question had been settled as to the amount of duties on articles of wool, cotton, and iron.

The question on the amendment to reduce the mininum on woolens from 80 to 40 cents was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 101, Nays 99.

Thursday, April 8. The vote to reduce the minimum on woolens from 80 to 40 cents was reconsidered and the minimum valuation remains as before at 80 cts.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 50	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	130 00	
pearl do.		130	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 50	
cargo, No 1,		7	7 25
" No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	10	12
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7	
Genessee,		7	7 25
Rye, best		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	55	58
Corn		39	48
Barley		67	70
Oats		33	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, BoneMiddlings new,	bbl.	15 00	
navy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 25	2 33
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	40
Native do		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces		6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	9
" whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		3	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	10
POULTRY,		8	16
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		13	16
lump,		10	17
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	55	70
Indian, do.		56	60
POTATOES,		25	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK & TRUMAN COE, will open in Derby, Con. on the 2d Wednesday of May next, a LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and PRACTICAL INSTITUTION.

The exercises they design to introduce, are the study of the Latin, Greek, French, and English Languages; Rhetoric, Elocution, Geography, and History. The Mathematics—as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration and Fluxions. Natural Philosophy in its various branches.—Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology.

No efforts will be spared, to render these sciences *Practical* and fitted to *Common Life*.—With that view, particular attention will be given to Composition, Declamation, written and extemporaneous Debates, the Uses of Arithmetic, and the higher branches of Mathematics in common business, Practical Surveying, the application of Natural Philosophy to various kinds of Machinery, Agricultural Instruments, &c. testing the principles of Chemical Science in mixing and preparing Soils, forming Manures, making Cider, Beer, Spirits, and various other articles of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—Agricultural, Geological and Botanical excursions into various parts of the country, examining and analizing soils,—and *Practical Agriculture*.

Upon most of the sciences abovementioned, Lectures will be given, attended with familiar illustrations. Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics, will be conducted by a course of demonstrations, intended to show their nature and uses.

There will be given annually, in the winter, a course of Lectures on Agriculture, bringing to view those modes of Farming, which *Experience* has proved to be best fitted to different soils, climates, exposures, &c. at the same time, explaining, as far as may be, the principles of science on which such practice is founded. This course will be designed as well for those farmers, whose leisure, in that season of the year will permit them to attend, as the regular members of the Seminary.

It cannot be doubted that if the course here proposed should be extensively adopted, it would effect a great desideratum in the Education of this country, viz. uniting Theory and Practice, and thus training up youths to be both practical and scientific men, and by that means prepare the way for the advancement of the Useful Arts, particularly Agriculture; and, by instituting an agreeable variety in their exercises, it is believed they may be kept almost constantly engaged, in a manner which will be both interesting and useful, and calculated to give them firm and healthy constitutions, and habits of systematic industry and morality.

The Institution is provided with Land, necessary Buildings, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and a Cabinet of Minerals, and it is intended, as soon as practicable, to furnish an opportunity for youths to defray or lessen the expenses of their education, by their own industry.

Active measures have been taken to collect all the improved methods of Education, both in this country and Europe and every endeavor will be used to adopt such a System of Instruction and Government as will recommend itself, in a particular manner, to those who design to be teachers.

There will be two terms in the year, one commencing on the 2d Wednesday in May, the other the 2d Wednesday in November. Students not taken for a less term than six months—they will not all be required, however, to go through the same course, but may be under the instruction of such teachers, and attend to such studies, as will fit them for the course of life they design to pursue.

Board from $1, 50 to $2 per week.

Tuition Thirty Dollars a year. Courses of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, and Botany, Three Dollars each—which courses will commence at the opening of the Seminary.

Specimens in Mineralogy, Botany, or Zoology, also, Communications, particularly from Farmers and Mechanics, directed to the Agricultural Seminary, at Derby, Conn. will be gratefully received.

Derby, Conn. March 24, 1824.

NOTICE.

MR. HALL J. KELLEY, *Engineer* and *Teacher of Mathematicks*, will be in his Office, No. 64, Market-Street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. April 17.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

——————There is none,
In all this cold and hollow world, no fount
Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within
A mother's heart. It is but pride, wherewith
To his fair son the father's eye doth turn,
Watching his growth. Aye on the boy he looks
The bright glad creature springing in his path,
But as the heir of his great name, the young
And stately tree, whose rising strength ere long
Shall bear the trophies well. And this is love!
—This is *man's* love!—What marvel?—You ne'er made
Your breast the pillow of his infancy,
While to the fullness of your heart's glad heavings
His fair cheek rose and fell: and his bright hair
Waved softly to your breath!—You ne'er kept watch
Beside him, till the last pale star had set,
And morn, all dazzling, as in triumph broke
On your dim weary eye; not yours the face,
Which, early faded through fond care for him,
Hung o'er his sleep, and, duly as Heaven's light,
Was there to greet his wakening! You ne'er smooth'd
His couch, ne'er sung him to his rosy rest,
Caught his last whisper when his voice from yours
Had learn'd soft utterance; hush'd his wayward cries
With patient, vigilant, never-wearied love;
No! these are *woman's* tasks—In these her youth
And bloom of cheek, and buoyancy of heart,
Steal from her—all unmark'd!

Miscellany.

GLEANINGS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Animal Instinct.—Early on Friday morning, a gentleman residing with his family, at No. 1, Gothic-Place, in the Montpelier-walk, Cheltenham, was roused by the continued barking of a small spaniel, that had posted itself at his chamber door, and could not be silenced until he opened the door, and was then first alarmed by a smell as if of something burning. On making down stairs it was found that the furniture in the setting rooms was nearly all consumed. A female servant, who slept at the top of the house, fearing the flames might prevent her descending by the stairs, opened the window, and getting upon the top of the veranda, she leaped down to the ground, a considerable distance. Having thus escaped, on hearing that her lady's reticule, containing a large sum of money, a watch, &c. was not secured, she intrepidly run up stairs, and saved the property. The fire by this time ascending she was obliged again to descend by the window, which she affected in safety.

Hatching Chickens, &c. by Steam.—The new process of hatching by steam has been carried into effect; and the inventor advertises to hatch and rear domestic poultry and game birds on certain terms, by the dozen or score, perhaps, or to receive one half of the produce.

We understand that a lady of quality, dowager to a distinguished statesman, lately deceased, has sent some eggs of the ostrich to be hatched by the newly invented steam process. It is a well known fact in natural history that this bird does not set on its eggs, but that they are deposited in the sand, where the warmth of the sun produces the same effect as the incubation of the parent bird. As ostrich feathers are a costly article of commerce, and of fashionable consumption, this process, if successful, will greatly diminish their value. The difficulty of preserving the exact temperature, and of rearing the young ones, when brought to life, will, however, present obstacles not easily surmountable. The eggs are new ones, having been produced by a male and female ostrich, the property of the lady who has supplied them for the experiment.

Wild People.—There is a description of wild people in the interior of the Palembery dominions, in Hindostan, who refuse all intercourse with civilized society, and are called Orang Kuba. They are considered a very harmless inoffensive people, and with them a trade is contrived to be carried on in the following manner. Clothes, tobacco, and other articles of which they have need, are placed at certain spots near where they are known to live; and the owner of the goods, as a signal to them, beats a ging when he retires from the place.—These people then come and take away the goods, leaving a very full equivalent in honey, wax, and other articles they collect in their wild retreats.

We learn that a gentleman is now compleating a Patent for making Gas from new ingredients, which he has discovered, and which can be procured cheaper than oil, and produce a much more brilliant and transparent light than coal or oil gas, without any noxious or dangerous effects in its manufacture or use. He recommends coal gas to be burnt in the streets, and the new gas in doors, for its effects are as pleasant as wax lights to the sight and smell, and of course not at all injurious to furniture or goods.

Cheap Wine.—The following is said to be a chemical analysis of a bottle of a cheap commodity, sold under the denomination of Port Wine, viz.:

Spirits of wine 3 ounces;
Cider, fourteen ounces;
Sugar, one ounce and a half;
Alum, two scruples;
Tartaric acid, one scruple;
Strong decoction of logwood, 4 ounces.

Attacks on Agricultural Machinery.—We are sorry to find by a letter from Halesworth, in Suffolk, that the laborers have been doing mischief to some of their employers, who choose to use threshing machines, and other improved implements. In one instance they cut a draining plough to pieces; and, but for the timely arrival of the parish officers, they would have destroyed a threshing machine.

On Friday Se'nnight, Mr. Hancock, of Tregondale, lost two fine rams in the following manner:—The rams were coupled together by a chain round their necks, and turned out to graze in a field with a colt a little more than twelve months old. In the morning as Mr. Hancock went round to view his flock, he found the rams suspended by the chain across the back of the colt, quite dead. The colt it is supposed had laid down, and the rams in grazing passed the chain across him, when rising suddenly he must have taken them up with him. The colt was little injured, except exhaustion by fatigue.

Agricultural Implements.

FOR sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a great variety of new and useful FARMING and GARDEN TOOLS, among which are the following, viz.:

Nixon's Patent Cast Iron Plough; Tice's do.; Seaver and Fay's do.; Wood's and Freebone's do.; Howard's Cast and Wrought Iron do.; do. Wrought do.; do. Double Mould Board and Expanding do.; Sinclair's Side Hill Plough; Beatson's Improved Scarifiers and Cultivators; Harrison's and James' Patent Corn Shellers; Jaquith's Threshing Machine; Willis' Patent Straw and Hay Cutter, the most improved and best constructed machine for the purpose ever invented. One of the above Machines is now in use and may be seen at Niles' Livery Stable, Hawley Place.—Also, Safford's Patent Straw Cutters; Hand Straw Cutters; Bennet's Broad Cast Machine for Grass and other Seed; Corn and Turnip Drills; Steven's Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure Forks; Brade & Co's. Cast Steel Hoes; Wright's Steel Plated do.; Common and Narrow do.; Merrill's Steel Crook Neck do.; Iron and Steel Pointoe do.; Turnip and small Garden do. of all kinds; Garden and Pruning Shears; Transplanting Trowels and Forks; English and American Shovels and Spades; Bisbee's polished Cast Steel Back Strapped Shovel, a new and very superior article; Cam's Cast Steel Scythes; Brush and other Scythes; Common and Iron Teeth Garden Rakes, together with many other valuable Tools.—Also, a New Improved Tree Brush for destroying Caterpillars.

☞ A liberal discount made to dealers in the above articles. April 3.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has just received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds, which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them are 50 bushels early and late Peas, of various sorts; 150 lbs. Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, 100 lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 lbs. Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of sorts, Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALSAFIE, SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lavender, sweet Bazil, Chervil, Fennell, Burnet, Grass Seeds, viz!—Herds, red and white Clover, Foul Meadow, Red Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz:—Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Pruning Shears, Garden Reels and Lines, transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Hoes, Edging Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckles, Garden Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Geraniums, Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, Rosa Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, Laurustines, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS for live fences.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS. March 27.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Mangel Wurtzel Seed*, raised by John Kenrick, Esq., Newton. Feb. 21.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.